

THE BIRDS OF MYSORE.

BY

SÁLIM ALI.

With notes by Hugh Whistler.

PART III.

(Continued from Vol. xliii, No. 3, p. 341).

Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens (Jerdon) The Great Indian Reed Warbler.

Specimen collected: 493 ♀ 28-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Kabani river bank near Thūmsogē village (Begūr), Seringapatām, Palahally and other islets in Cauvery River, Marikānivē and islets in Vanivilās Sāgar.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	25	87	75.5 mm.—H. W.]

Status? Uncommon and sparse.

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth. Blyth's Reed-Warbler.

Specimens collected: 72 ♀ 15-11-39, 104 ♀ 19-11-39 Bandipūr (3,000'); 212 ♀ 30-11-39 Manchgowdanhalli (2,500'); 301 ♀ 9-12-39 Hūnsūr (2,000'); 329 ♂? 13-12-39 Shimsha (2,500'); 382 ♀ 19-12-39 Nandidrūg (4,000'); 420 ♂ 23-12-39 Mākli-drūg (2,800'); 510 ♂ 31-12-39 Nāmadachilumē (3,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 47 ♂, 48 ♂, 49 ♀ 11-11-39 (4,000' Dodsampagi).

Elsewhere noted: Marikānivē, Jōgimaradi (near Chitaldrūg town); Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂ ♂	16.5-17.5	63-65	53-54 mm.
6 ♀ ♀	16-18	61.5-63.5	51-53.5 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Common. Met with singly in scrub and bushes, chiefly in deciduous biotope. Latest date recorded by the Survey 5 March.

Acrocephalus agricola Jerdon. The Paddy-field Warbler.

Specimens collected: 314 ♂ 11-12-39 Krishnarājsāgar (2,000'); 582 ♂, 583 ♂ 9-1-40 Hiriyūr (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Māndya, Marikānivē.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂ ♂	14	58-58.5	54-56 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Common. Seen singly amongst irrigated paddy crops and reed-beds standing in water. The bird hops from stem to stem just above the water, clinging on sideways and often picking up tiny insects from the surface. It constantly utters a harsh *chir...chir*, etc.

Locustella nævia straminea Seebohm. The Eastern Grasshopper-Warbler.

Specimens collected: *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♂ 29-12-32 (4,500'—Dodsampagi).

Elsewhere noted: Bābābūdan Hills (4,500'—Kemmanḡndi).

Winter visitor. Not uncommon in tall grass and sparse date scrub on hillsides, especially on the edge of *sholas*. A great skulker and flushed a second time only with difficulty.

Orthotomus sutorius guzurata (Latham) The Indian Tailor Bird.

Specimens collected, 364 ♂ 17-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500'); 401 ♂ 20-12-39, 432 ♂ 24-12-39 Dodballapur (2,900'); 543 ♂ 6-1-40 Marikānīvē (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M₂₃(G) ♂ 20-9-34 (2,000—Satyamangala); M₃₀(G) ♂ 13-7-34 (3,000'—Udahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Begūr, Chāmūndi Hill. Hūnsūr, Shimsha, Sivāsamūdrām, Nandīdrūg, Bangalore, Thōndēbhāvi, Jōgimaradi (Chitaldrūg town environs), Settihālli, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂ ad.	15-17.5	50.5-55	50-68.5 (summer tail)
1 ♂ imm.	14.5	47	39 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Typical habitat: Scrub-and bush country.

Cisticola exilis erythrocephala Blyth. The Red-headed Fantail Warbler.

Specimens collected: 703 ♂, 704 ♂, 705 ♀, 706 ♂? juv., 707 ♂, 708 ♂ juv. 21-1-40, 723 ♂? 23-1-40, 734 ♀ 24-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (3,500'-5,000').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	11-12	46.5-51	48.5-56.5 mm.
2 ♀♀	11.5	43-45	46.5-54 mm.
2 juv.	—	42-47	49-54 mm.

These adults are in nice fresh winter dress or just finishing the moult to it. The females are perhaps just distinguishable from the males in having the black markings of the upper plumage a little less heavily defined. The juveniles are above a mealier edition of the winter dress with the black markings considerably less in extent and definition. The lower plumage is pale sulphur in colour, faintly washed with buff on the flanks. In No. 706 the post-juvénal moult of the body feathers is well advanced on the lower surface.—H. W.]

Resident. Common in the Bābābūdan Hills among tall coarse grass and low *Strobilanthes* and bracken scrub on the open slopes and ridges alternating with *sholas*.

Cisticola juncidis cursitans (Franklin) The Streaked Fantail Warbler.

Specimens collected: 313 ♂ 10-2-39 Māndya (2,200'); 565 ♀ 8-1-40 Marikānīvē (2,500').

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	11	53	31.5 mm.
1 ♀	11.5	47	29 mm.

Both these specimens appear to be in worn 'summer' dress.—H. W.]

I have an old note (19-12-32) of several seen on a grassy hillside at ca. 5,000' elevation in the Biligirirangans. After experience in the Bābābūdāns however, I am now inclined to believe that these were more probably *C. e. erythrocephala*.

Resident. Not common. Frequents tall grass maidāns, reeds standing on the margin of tanks and the borders of wet paddy fields.

The testes of No. 313 (10 December) were enlarged to 5×3 mm. Major Phythian-Adams has a c/4 collected near Gundlupet, 25-10-1935.

Franklinia gracilis albogularis (Walden) The South Indian Franklin's Wren-warbler.

Specimens collected: 110 ♂ juv., 111 ♂, 112 ♀ 19-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 371 ♂ 17-12-39 Sātñūr (2,500'); 407 ♀ 21-12-39, 427 ♂ 23-12-39 Mākhlidrūg (2,800'); 759 ♂ 28-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♂ 29-12-32 (5,000'—Dodsampagi); M70(H) ♂ 15-5-34 (4,000'—Shenemenhalla); M89(H) ♂ 18-5-34 (5,000'—Anaribetta); M123(H) ♂ 26-5-34 (4,000'—Bellāji); M67(G) ♂ 21-7-34, (3,000'—Udahatti, Eastern base).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
8 ♂♂ (summer dress)	12-13.5	48-52	45.5-55 mm.
1 ♂ (winter dress)	12.5	48.5	50 mm.
3 juvs.	—	44-46	47.5-54 mm.

The most recent examination of the races of this species is by Ticehurst & Whistler (*Ibis*, 1939, pp. 761-763) and Mysore can now be added to the ascertained range of *F. g. albogularis*—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Flocks in tall grass and secondary jungle.

Two males (19 November, 17 December) had enlarged testes—4×3 and 5×3 mm. respectively. A specimen of the former date was juvenile, evidently recently out of nest.

This Wren-warbler usually has 2 or 3 filo-plumes projecting behind the nape as in *Pycnonotus luteolus*. I have not seen this particular mentioned in published descriptions.

Phragmaticola aëdon (Pallas) The Thick-billed Warbler.

Specimens collected: 251 ♀ 3-12-39 Karāpūr (2,500'); 346 ♀ 15-12-39 Sātñūr (2,500'); 540 ♂ 4-1-40 Nāmadachilumē (3,000'); 653 ♀ 16-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000').

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♀♀	20	83-85	85-88.5 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Frequent, but not common. Usually seen singly in undergrowth, preferentially in the dry-inter belt.

Hippolais caligata caligata Licht. The Tree-warbler.

Specimens collected: 318 ♂, 319 ♂ 13-12-39 Sātñūr (2,500'); 423 ♀ 23-12-39 Mākhlidrūg (2,800').

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	13.5-14	62.5-63	50-50.5 mm.
1 ♀	13.5	60.5	51 mm.—H. W.]

Hippolais caligata rama (Sykes). Sykes's Tree-warbler.

Specimen collected: 217 ♀ 1-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Kolār Gold Fields (subspecies?).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	15	59.5	51 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Fairly common, in deciduous scrub and bushes. At Sātñūr loose scattered 'flocks' of 12 to 15 birds were seen about mid-December.

Sylvia hortensis jerdoni (Blyth) The Orphean Warbler.

No specimen. Two solos were observed among bushes in a dry scrub-covered ravine at Sātñūr, 16-12-39.

Sylvia althoa Hume. Hume's Lesser Whitethroat.

Specimens collected: 229 ♂ 1-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 365 ♂ 17-12-39 Sātūr (2,500'); 422 ♀ 23-12-39 Māklidrūg (2,800'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: M₃₁₋₃₂(G) ♂♂ 21-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	13.5-14	68.5-74	55-55.5 mm.
1 ♀	13	70	58.5—H. W.]

Fairly common winter visitor. Seen singly in deciduous biotope, in babool and other scrub. Earliest date 21 September.

Sylvia curruca blythi Ticeh. & Whistler. The Indian Lesser Whitethroat.

Specimen collected: 557 ♀ 7-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	12.5	65	54.5 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Rare. Frequents dry open sparsely scrubbed country.

Phylloscopus affinis (Tickell). Tickell's Willow Warbler.

Specimens collected: 381 ♂ 19-12-39 Nandidrūg (4,000'); 385 ♂? 19-12-39 Māklidrūg (2,800'); 683 ♀ 20-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (5,000'—Kemangūndi); *Biligirirangan Hills*: M₅₈(H) ♂ 20-4-34 (5,000'—Attikan).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	11	59	44.5 mm.
1 ♀	12	55	42.5 mm.

This is the first record for Mysore State, a locality not therefore given in Ticehurst's monograph.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Not uncommon in deciduous biotope, chiefly in scrub and small tree jungle. Also sparingly up to the edge of *sholas*.

Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus Blyth. The Greenish Willow Warbler.

Specimens collected: 275 ♂ 5-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 302 ♂ 9-12-39 Hūnsūr (2,000'); 380 ♂? 19-12-39 Nandidrūg (4,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 24 ♂ 8-11-39, ♂ 28-12-32 (5,000'—Honnametti); M₂₁(G) ♂ 17-10-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi). Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Maddūr, Settihālli.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	12-13	59-62	44.5-48.5 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Common. Affects wooded country, chiefly deciduous but also through the intermediate zone up to the edge of *sholas*. Seen singly in canopy foliage rather than in bushes. The constantly uttered call note *chirree* is distinctive.

Phylloscopus magnirostris Blyth. The Large-billed Willow Warbler.

Specimen collected: 856 ♂ 11-2-40 Jōg (2,000').

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	14.5	67.5	48 mm.

First record for Mysore.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Rare. The specimen was shot in the Rāja *Shola*. It was a member of a mixed hunting party.

Phylloscopus occipitalis occipitalis (Blyth). The Large Crowned Willow Warbler.

Specimens collected: 105 ♀ 19-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 646 ♂ 16-1-40 Saklëshpūr (3,000'); 853 ♂ 8-2-40 Agūmbē (2,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 50 ♂ 11-11-39, ♀ 28-12-32 (5,000'—Honnametti).

Elsewhere noted: Jāgar Valley (Bābābūdans).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	14-15	66-71.5	50-53 mm.
2 ♀♀	13-14	64-65.5	48-48.5 mm.

These are the first records actually from Mysore State.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Common in evergreen biotope and extending throughout the intermediate zone. It is almost invariably met with in the mixed hunting parties of which the most regular components, among other species, are *Culicicapa* and *Sitta frontalis*.

Prinia socialis socialis Sykes. The Ashy Wren-Warbler.

Specimens collected: 421 ♂? 23-12-39 Māklidrūg (2,800'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M7(G) ♂ 8-8-34, M20(G) ♂ 10-7-34 (3,000' Udahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Seringapatām, Palahally, Begūr.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail	Tarsus
2 ♂♂ (summer plumage)	14-14.5	50-51.5	55-56	21 mm.— H. W.]

Resident. Not common. Affects grassland and scrub on the banks of streams, in deciduous biotope.

Prinia sylvatica sylvatica Jerdon. The Jungle Wren-Warbler.

Specimens collected: 368 ♂, 369 ♀ juv., 370 ♀ 17-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500'); 417 ♀ 22-12-39 Māklidrūg (2,800'); 504 ♂? 29-12-39 Thōndebhāvi (2,500'); 592 ♂, 593 ♀ 10-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Begūr, Jōgimaradi (Chitaldrūg town environs).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	15	63.5-65	73-79 (winter)
1 ♀	14	53.5	65 (winter)
1 ♀ juv.	—	52	61.5

No. 370 ♀ in worn summer plumage, has tail 53 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Affects stony, sparsely scrubbed country in deciduous biotope Call: *P'ty...p'ty...p'ty* etc.

No. 369 (17 December) was one of 2 juveniles just out of nest with stub tails and wobbly flight. It was being fed by the parents, the male of which (No. 368) had testes 5×3 mm. Most birds had evidently finished breeding by this date and were in an advanced stage of post-nuptial moult (to winter dress).

Prinia inornata inornata Sykes. The Indian Wren-Warbler.

Specimens collected: 142 ♂ 22-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 324 ♂?, 325 ♀ 13-12-39, 360 ♂ 16-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500'); 435 ♀ 24-12-39, 479 ♂ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); 542 ♀ 6-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

[Most specimens either worn or moulting. No. 142, in heavy moult, might possibly be *P. i. franklinii*.—H. W.]

Resident. Common in deciduous biotope. It affects scrub country, as a rule less dry than that typical of *sylvatica* and less wet than that of *socialis*.

Irena puella puella (Latham). The Fairy Bluebird.

Specimens collected: 615 ♂ 13-1-40 Saklëshpūr (3,000'); 822 ♂ 4-2-40, 828 ♂, 829 ♀, 830 ♂ 5-2-40 Agūmbē (2,500').

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂ ad.	28-29	128-129	101-103 mm.
2 ♂♂ 1st. year	28.5-29	127-128	100.5-102.5 mm.
1 ♀	29	125	100.5 mm.

The two 1st. year males (Nos. 615 and 828) are quite indistinguishable from females except for the presence of odd—accidentally moulted—feathers of the adult plumage. I do not know definitely whether males breed in this female-like plumage or not, but it is perhaps significant that both of these birds have the organs quite undeveloped, whereas in the 2 adult males (Nos. 822 and 830) the testes measure 7×5 and 9×5 mm. respectively.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to evergreen biotope and found both in the 'plains' or plateau country and up to the highest *sholas*. A sharp, percussive *Peepit* is constantly uttered.

Oriolus oriolus kundoo Sykes. The Indian Oriole.

Specimens collected: 71 ♂ 15-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 446 ♂ 26-12-39, 474 ♀, 482 ♀ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Seringapatām, Palahally islet (Cauvery), Saklēshpūr, Kolār Gold Fields, Biligirirangan Hills 3-5,000'.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂ ad.	32	134.5-143	82-87.5 mm.
2 ♀♀	31	130.5-139	85-85.5 mm.—H. W.]

Status uncertain. Probably partly resident and partly local migrant. The Survey found it fairly common in deciduous biotope, extending thence sparingly through the intermediate zone to the fringe of evergreen.

Oriolus chinensis diffusus Sharpe. The Black-naped Oriole.

Specimen collected: 859 ♀ 11-2-40 Jōg (2,000').

Elsewhere noted: Āgūmbē.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail	Tarsus
1 ♀	31	150	92.5	24 mm.—H. W.]

Evidently a sparse winter visitor. Met with in the moist-inter belt. Its pleasant, melodious calls are like the Indian Oriole's, but they possess a distinctive quality, hard to describe, which facilitates differentiation by ear in the field.

Oriolus xanthornus maderaspatensis Franklin. The South Indian Black-headed Oriole.

Specimens collected: 181 ♀ 28-11-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 790 ♂ 31-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M1(G)? ♂ 14-9-34, M9(G)? 15-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala).

Elsewhere noted: Edbūthi (4,000'—Biligirirangans), Bandipūr, Chāmūndi Hill.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	29.5-31	136.5-140	81.5-85.5 mm.
1 ♀	29	130	83.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Affects deciduous biotope extending sparingly into the dry-inter belt.

The intestine of No. 181 was infested with Cestode worms.

Gracula religiosa intermedia (Cuvier) The Southern Grackle.

Specimens collected: 751 ♂ 27-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 37 ♂, 38 ♀, 39 ♂ 10-11-39 (4,000'—Dedagūli); ♀ 21-12-32, M18(H) ♀ 13-3-34, M22(H) ♀ 2-3-34, M64(H) ♂ 25-4-34, M3(H) ♀ 9-5-34, M8(H) ♀ 7-5-34 (4,000'—5,000'—Honnametti).

Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Kākenhālla, Nāmadachilumē, Saklēshpūr.

[Measurements :

	Bill-	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	29-32	147.5-154.5	69-71.5 mm.
6 ♀♀	28-30.5	142-149	65-69 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Noisy flocks. Typical habitat: Intermediate zone, wandering freely into either extreme near the edge, and up to the highest *sholas*.

The ♀ of 10 November (No. 38) had a fairly mature ovary with the largest follicle over 2 mm. in diameter. But no other evidence as to the breeding season was obtained.

Pastor roseus (Linn.) The Rosy Pastor.

Specimens collected: 139 ♀, 140 ♂ 22-11-39 Bandipūr (3,000'—Hangala village); 388-393 ♂♂♀♀ 20-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Seringapatām. (Hume mentions a specimen obtained near Gündlūpet (*S. F.*, x, 401).

Winter visitor. Not common by its Deccan standards. Small flocks seen about cultivation.

Sturnia malabarica blythii (Jerdon) Blyth's Myna.

Specimens collected: 176 ♀, 177 ♀, 178 ♀ 25-11-39 Bandipūr (3,000'—Kākenhālli); 243 ♀ 2-12-39 Manchgowdanhalli (2,500'); 688 ♂, 689 ♂ 20-1-40 Jāgar Valley (2,500'—Bābābūdan Hills); 762 ♂ 28-1-40 Settihālli (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Palahally islet (Cauvery River, near Seringapatām).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	23-24	103-105	63-67 mm.
4 ♀♀	22-23	97.5-103.5	59-64 mm.

This series has at last settled the question—left in the air in both editions of the Fauna—as to what the female of this race is like. There are 4 adult females which differ merely in the amount of white on the forehead and fore-crown. From them it is now possible to say that the adult ♀ differs from the adult ♂ as follows:

(1) The white on the head is confined to the forehead and forepart of the crown, the rest of the crown and nape being the same colour as the back but much streaked with pale grey.

(2) The silvery grey on the wings and tail is not so pronounced.

(3) The sides of the head and neck are largely grey instead of white.

(4) The pure white on the underparts is confined to the chin and throat; the breast is sullied with grey and merges into the creamy-rufous of the abdomen and flanks which is very different to the rich rufous of these parts in the ♂; undertail coverts paler and more fulvous than in the ♂.

The adult ♀ differs from the adult ♀ of the typical race as follows:

(1) In the purer more silvery grey (as opposed to more brownish grey) of the upper parts.

(2) In the much paler colour of the underparts, pure white on the chin and throat, white sullied with grey and rufous on the breast, creamy rufous on the rest of the underparts and flanks, and pale rufous on the undertail coverts.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Affects teak and other forest plantations, and open scrub and secondary jungle.

Temenuchus pagodarum (Gmelin). The Brahminy Myna.

Specimens collected: 342 ♂, 343 ♂ 15-12-39 Sātūr (2,500'); 449 ♂ 26-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M27(G) ♂ 12-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Bedagūli, Bandipūr, Gündlūpet, Palahally and other Cauvery islets, Seringapatām, Nāmadachilumē, Hiriyūr, Saklēshpūr, Settihālli, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	20-22	104-112	63-74.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common and abundant. Restricted to deciduous biotope. It affects scrub and secondary jungle in the neighbourhood of human habitations.

Major Phythian-Adams has a clutch of 5 eggs taken at Gündlūpet, 4-7-1935.

Acridotheres tristis tristis (Linn.) The Common Myna.

Specimen collected: 466 ♀ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Noted: Bandipūr, Nāmadaçhilumē, Marikānivē, Settihālli, Mysore City, Bangalore, Kolār Gold Fields, and elsewhere.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	broken	144	86 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common and everywhere more or less commensal on Man. It was, however, not met with in evergreen biotope, nor at elevations above ca. 3,500'. At Ootacamund in the Nilgiris (7,500'), the Jungle Myna seemed to have displaced this species completely (March 1940).

Æthiopsar fuscus maharattensis (Sykes). The Southern Jungle Myna.

Specimens collected: 775 ♂, 776 ♀ 30-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Būgīrangan Hills*: M20(H) ♀ 4-3-34 (4,000'—Dodsampāgi); M65(H) ♂ 26-4-34 (4,000'—Bellāji); M39(G) ♂ 16-7-34 (3,000'—Udahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Bedagūli, Bandipūr, Nāmadaçhilumē, Saklēshpūr.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	26-28	126-134	72.5-79 mm.
2 ♀♀	25-27	120.5-130.5	73.78 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common but inexplicably patchy. Its distribution is virtually restricted to deciduous biotope—secondary jungle—but it is sporadically met with in the intermediate zone also. Frequently found in association with *Sturnia*, *Temenuchus* and *Acridotheres tristis*.

[Sturnopastor contra The Pied Myna.

I have a doubtful and unconfirmed sight record from Bandipūr, 15-11-39].

Ploceus philippinus philippinus (Linn.). The Baya or Common Weaver Bird.

No specimens.

Noted: Bandipūr (old nest colonies only), Seringapatām, Palahally and other Cauvery islets (old nests only), Marikānivē (old nests; no Bayas), Kolār Gold Fields (old nest colony at Bētmangala Tank; no Bayas!).

Confined to deciduous biotope; occasionally met with in the dry-inter belt. A marked local migrant, moving about the country a great deal with the seasons. The majority of the disused nests were made of paddy leaf. This crop is grown in many localities during the S.-W. Monsoon only, thus it would seem that the seasonal movements of this species are controlled in a large measure by the incidence of paddy cultivation.

Ploceus manyar [flaviceps Lesson]. The Striated Weaver Bird.

Not met with by the Survey. Major Phythian-Adams has 2 clutches of 3 eggs each taken near Gündlūpet, 11-9-1927 from nests built in reeds.

Munia malacca (Linn.) The Black-headed Munia.

No specimens.

Noted: Seringapatām.

Small numbers of this *Munia* were observed on the tall grass and vegetation covered islets in the Cauvery River near Palahally island—the newly established Bird Sanctuary. The birds kept largely to swampy patches with *Polygonon*, and *Pandanus* thickets etc.

On 27 November a pair was nest-building in a tussock of tall grass at the river's edge.

Uroloncha striata striata (Linn.) The White-backed Munia.

Specimens collected: 292-296 ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ ♂ 8-12-39 Seringapatām (2,000'); 476 o? juv. 478 ♀ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'). *Biligirangan Hills*: M10(G) ♂ 19-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala); M24(G) ♂ 12-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, E. base). Elsewhere noted: Shimsha, Sivāsamūdrām, Settihālli.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂ ♂	12.5-13	51.5-54	38-39 mm.
2 ♀ ♀	13	53.5-54	37-39 mm.
2 juvs.	—	53-54.5	36-37 mm.

The juveniles are very similar to the adult though the shaft streaks are less defined on the upper plumage. The black of the throat and breast are duller, and the feathers of the breast have narrow brown edges which give a slightly squamated appearance.—H. W.]

Resident. Not uncommon. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Flocks in scrub and lightly wooded country about cultivation.

Breeding was evidently in progress in December. Most of the adult specimens had mature gonads: testes 5×4 to 6×5 mm.; largest ovarian follicle (in 295) 7 mm. in diameter (soft egg). The flocks at this period contained many juveniles lately out of nest.

Uroloncha kelaarti jerdoni (Hume). The Rufous-bellied Munia.

Specimen collected: *Biligirangan Hills*: M71(H) ♀ 16-5-34 (4,000'—Bellāji). Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	13.5	58	— mm.—H. W.]

Not met with by the Survey.

Uroloncha malabarica (Linn.) The White-throated Munia.

Specimens collected: 186 ♂ 28-11-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 428 ♂ 23-12-39 Mākliḍrūg (2,800'); 437 ♂ 24-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); 566 o? juv., 567 ♂, 568 o? juv. 8-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Karāpūr, Shimsha, Sivāsamūdrām, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂ ♂	11-11.5	54-56	44.5-45.5 mm.
2 juvs.	—	55-56.5	41-44 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Affects scrub and light secondary jungle in the neighbourhood of cultivation and human habitations.

Two of the specimens had gonads enlarged to breeding size. No. 186 (28 November; testes 6×4 mm.) moreover, was one of a pair working on a half-built nest ca. 6 ft. up in an *Acacia* tree in open scrub country. Two of the specimens of 8 January were juveniles lately out of nest.

Uroloncha punctulata lineoventer (Hodgson) The Spotted Munia.

Specimens collected: 87 ♂ 17-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 312 ♀ 10-12-39 Māndya (2,200'). *Biligirangan Hills*: M42(G) o? 17-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Antarsāntē, Karāpūr, Seringapatām, Palahally Island (Cauvery), Hiriyūr.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	12.5	57	39 mm.
1 ♀	13	55	34.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Found in light secondary jungle with patches of grassland and cultivation.

The specimens of November-December were both in the spotted breeding plumage. Testes 7×5 mm; ovary granular and mature.

Amandava amandava amandava (Linn.) The Indian Red Munia.

Specimens collected: 415 ♂ 22-12-39, 424 ♂ 23-12-39 Mäklidrüg (2,800'); 458 ♂ 26-12-39 Dodballapür (2,900'); 601 ♂ 11-1-40 Hiriyür (2,000'). Elsewhere noted: Mändya, Marikänivē.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	10-11	48.5-49	35-38 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Restricted to deciduous biotope. In flocks, among reeds and tall grass by *jheels*, swamps and sometimes streams.

Three of the specimens (December-January) had testes enlarged to breeding size or almost (8×4, 7×4, 5×4 mm.). They were all in the crimson breeding plumage. On 7 January (Marikänivē) a ♂ was observed carrying floss from a bulrush head for its nest.

Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus (Blyth). The Common Indian Rose-Finch.

Specimens collected: 514 ♂ 31-12-39, 522 ♂ 2-1-40 Nämädachilumē (3,000'); 699 ♂ 21-1-40, 731 ♂, 732 ♂ 24-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (4,000'-4,500'—Kemman-gūndi). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M15(H) [♀], M46(H) ♂ 8-4-34 (5,000'—Honnametti).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
6 ♂♂	14.5-15	84-86.5	57-59.5 mm.

These birds agree with those collected in the Eastern Ghāts and Travancore-Cochin Surveys in their rich colouration above and below and the much greater extent of colour on the lower parts which covers the vent and lower tail coverts; and they are in marked contrast to the paler, less generally red typical race procured by the Central India Survey. Fortunately in make of skin and date of collecting the two forms are perfect for comparison.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Not common. Affects *Lantana* scrub and bushes on the edge of coffee plantations and outskirts of *sholas*, feeding on a large variety of seeds and berries.

Gymnorhis xanthocollis xanthocollis (Burton). The Yellow-throated Sparrow.

Specimens collected: 185 ♂ 28-11-39, 278 ♂ 5-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 431 ♂ 24-12-39 Dodballapür (2,900'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M50(G) ♂? 18-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, Eastern base).

Elsewhere noted: Seringapatām, Nämädachilumē, Marikänivē, Saklēshpür, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	14.5-15.5	81-83.5	49-51.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident but marked local migrant. Restricted to deciduous biotope. Found in light secondary jungle and about cultivation and outlying human habitations.

Passer domesticus indicus Jardine & Selby. The Indian House-Sparrow.

Specimens collected: *Biligirirangan Hills*: M70-71(G) ♂♂ 21-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, Eastern base).

Noted: Bandipür, Mysore, Bangalore, Chāmūndi Hill, Devarbetta Hill, Sātūr, Halēbid, Kolār Gold Fields and elsewhere. *Biligirirangan*s: Poonjūr, Hasanūr (not on or about Honnametti or Attikān Estate bungalows or cooly lines—4,000'-5,000').

Resident. Ubiquitous in the 'low' or plateau country; absent in the hills above about 3,500'. A confirmed commensal of Man and invariably present about towns, villages and outlying homesteads.

On 12 January sparrows were observed nesting freely within the magnificent old temples at Halēbid and bestrewing the floor with their droppings

and rubbish. Major Phythian-Adams has several clutches (mostly of 3 eggs) collected in or near Mysore City between 25 May and July (1931). Breeding seems to continue more or less throughout the year.

Emberiza buchanani Blyth. The Grey-necked Bunting.

Specimens collected: 569-572 ♀♂♀♂ 8-1-40, 595 ♀ 10-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	14-15	85-88.5	69.5-71.5 mm.
3 ♀♀	14.5-15	81.5-86	67-72 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Fairly common about Marikānivē. Small flocks in open, stony, sparse scrub country with babool trees—Rock Bush-Quail facies. Its flight is very like a pipit's, but while alighting the white outer tail feathers are more conspicuous.

Emberiza bruniceps Brandt. The Red-headed Bunting.

Specimens collected: 597-600 ♀♀♀♂ 11-1-40 Hiriyūr (2,000').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	16	86.5	69 mm.
3 ♀♀	15.5-16	82.5-85	65-67 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. The above was the first and only meeting with this bunting in Mysore State. Flocks of some hundreds were observed feeding on the ground among stony castor fields (in deciduous biotope). When settled on the surrounding babool trees the birds looked like a profusion of yellow blossoms.

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli. The Black-headed Bunting.

No specimens. At least one example was definitely identified amongst the flocks of *bruniceps* at Hiriyūr, 11-1-40.

Martula urbica urbica (Linn.) The House-Martin.

Not met with by the Survey. Apparently a rare and sporadic winter visitor to south-western India. There is a specimen from Shimoga in the Hume Collection dated 27-4-1875. The report of a colony nesting under a large overhanging rock in the bed of the Tunga River in Shimoga Dist., quoted by Stuart Baker (iii, 227) from *N. & E.*, ii, 177 is possibly mistaken. At any rate there is no evidence now available in support of it.

Riparia rupestris (Scopoli). The Crag Martin.

Specimens collected: 680 o?, 681 ♀ 20-1-40, 719 ♀, 720 o? 23-1-40 Bābā-būdan Hills (5,000'—Kemmanḡūndi); 870 ♂ 12-2-40 Jōg (2,000').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	11.5	129	53 mm.
2 ♀♀	11.5-12	127.5-128.5	54-56.5 mm.—H. W.]

Presumably a winter visitor. At Kemmanḡūndi 30 or more of these birds were observed hawking insects in company with *R. concolor* above a grass covered hilltop with outcrops of sheet rock. At Jōg, small numbers were seen about and above a forest road clearing. Both the specimens of 23 January were very fat.

Its larger size, paler underparts and white-spotted rectrices, conspicuous when the bird wheels in overhead flight, help to differentiate it on the wing from the Dusky Crag Martin.

Riparia concolor (Sykes). The Dusky Crag Martin.

Specimens collected: 377 ♂ 19-12-39 Nandirūg (4,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 52 ♀ 11-11-39 (5,000'—above Dodsampagi).

Elsewhere noted: Bābābūdan Hills (4,000'-5,000'—Kemmanḡūndi). It was certainly present in other localities also, but I seem to have no specific notes.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	9.5	110	46.5 mm.
1 ♀	10.5	110	46 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Patchily distributed and not common. Small numbers usually observed hawking insects above grassy hilltops with sheet rock and precipices.

Major Phythian-Adams has a c/2 taken at Gūndlūpet, 21-7-1927.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scopoli. The Eastern Swallow.

Specimens collected: 303-306 ♀ ♂ ♂ 9-12-39 Hūnsūr (2,000'); 441 ♂ 24-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Antarsāntē, Begūr, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Central tail	Outer tail
2 ♂ ♂ ad.	11.5-12	112.5-116.5	27.5-41	83 mm.
1 ♀ ad.	11	110	39	73 mm.
2 ♂ ♂ juv.	11-11.5	108-110	39.5-43.5	53-61 mm. —H. W.]

Winter visitor. Fairly common. Usually seen hawking insects on river banks and about tanks and irrigation reservoirs.

Hirundo smithii filifera Stephens. The Wire-tailed Swallow.

No specimens.

Noted: Gūndlūpet, Hangala (near Bandipūr), Palahally island (Cauvery River), Seringapatām, Marikānivē (Vanivilās Sāgar); Mysore (Kriṣṇnārājsāgar), Kolār Gold Fields.

Resident. Met with in small numbers by tanks and rivers in deciduous biotope.

Hirundo daurica erythropygia Sykes. The Red-rumped Swallow.

Specimens collected: 378 ♀ 19-12-39 Nandidrūḡ (4,000'); 700 ♂ 21-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (4,500'—Kemmanḡūndi); Biligirirangan Hills: 53 ♂ 11-11-39 (5,000'—Dodsampagi) M6(G) o? 24-7-34; M83(G) ♂ 8-8-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, E. base).

Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Chāmūndi Hill (Mysore City environs); Settihālli, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Central tail	Outer tail
1 ♂ ad.	10	115	44	75.5 mm.
1 ♀ ad.	10	—	43.5	69 mm.
2 ♂ ♂ juv.	—	108.5-116	39	59-71 mm. —H. W.]

Resident. Common. Less attached to the neighbourhood of water than the two preceding species. Usually seen hawking winged insects over grassy hilltops and forest clearings, and often in association with Crag Martins and Swifts.

Motacilla alba dukhunensis Sykes. The White Wagtail.

Specimens collected: 222 ♂, 223 ♀ 1-12-39 Antarsāntē (bank of Kabani River near Begūr); 492 ♀ 28-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Mysore City environs (Brindāvan Gardens); Āḡūmbē.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	16	91	88 mm.
2 ♀ ♀	16-16.5	85.5-86	82-86 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Fairly common. By rivers, streams and tanks, and on flooded lawns etc.

Motacilla alba personata Gould. The Masked Wagtail.

No specimens.

Noted: Mysore City environs (on flooded lawns in Brindāvan Gardens, and elsewhere), Kolār town.

Winter visitor. Apparently uncommon.

Motacilla maderaspatensis Gmelin. The Large Pied Wagtail.

Specimens collected: 130 ♂, 131 ♀ 21-11-39 Gūdalūr Ghāt (near Kākenhalla 3,000'); 328 ♂ 13-12-39 Shimsha (2,500'); 469 ♂, 480 ♀ 27-12-39, 490 ♂ 28-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').

Elsewhere noted: Seringapatām, Palahally and other islets in Cauvery River, Marikānivē (Vanivilās Sāgar), Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	20-20.5	100-104	99-106.5 mm.
2 ♀♀	18.5-19	95-98	99-101 mm.
1 ♂ juv.	—	100	98.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common, but frequent at smooth running rocky streams, tanks, etc. From the state of their gonads (testes 10×6 mm.; ovary granular) the specimens of 27 December (not a pair!) appeared to be breeding or about to breed. Courtship was observed in a pair on 9 January.

Motacilla cinerea caspica S. G. Gmelin. The Eastern Grey Wagtail.

Specimens collected: 126 ♂, 127 ♀ 20-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); *Biligirirangan Hills* 0? 19-12-32, M66(H) ♀ 26-4-34, M1(G) ♂ 9-10-34 (4,000'5,000'—Honna-metti); M28(G) ♂ 19-10-34 (4,000'—Bellāji).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	16-17	83.5-85	92-95 mm.
2 ♀♀	16	80.5-82	89.5-92 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Common. Earliest date 9 October; latest 26 April. Met with singly on paths through coffee and cardamom plantations, and at forest streams and trickles. By the beginning of March (*Biligirirangan*) some individuals had already acquired summer plumage.

Motacilla flava beema (Sykes). The Indian Blue-headed Wagtail.

Specimens collected: [585 ♀], 586 [♂] 9-1-40 Hiriyūr (2,500').

[Measurements: 1 ♂ Bill 16, Wing 81, Tail 70 mm.]

Motacilla flava thunbergi Billberg. The Grey-headed Wagtail.

Specimens collected: 310 ♂ 10-12-39 Māndya (2,200'); [400 ♀ 20-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900')]; 824 ♂ 4-2-40 Āgūmbē (2,500').

[Measurements: 2 ♂♂ Bill 16-16.5, Wing 84-84.5, Tail 72.5-73.5 mm.

Nos. 400 and 585 are females and the race cannot be stated with certainty.—H. W.]

Elsewhere noted (subspecies?): Krishnārājsāgar Dam and Brindāvan Gardens (Mysore City environs), Kolār Gold Fields.

Winter visitor. Not common. Met with on flooded lawns, on the wet grassy margins of tanks, squelchy paddy stubble etc.

Dendronanthus indicus (Gmelin). The Forest Wagtail.

Specimens collected: 242 ♂ 2-12-39 Manchgowdanhalli (2,500'); 246 ♀ 3-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 628 0? 14-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M18(G) ♀ 19-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala).

Elsewhere noted: Jāgar Valley (2,500'—Bābābūdans).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	18	80	69 mm.
2 ♀♀	17	80-82	68.5-69.5 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Earliest date 19 September. Usually met with singly on the ground in mixed bamboo forest, and in coffee and cardamom plantations.

Anthus trivialis trivialis (Linn.). The Tree-Pipit.

Specimens collected: 347 ♂ 15-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500'); 430 ♂ 24-12-39, 453 ♀ 454 ♀ 26-12-39, 470 ♀ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900').
Sight records not subspecific.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂ ♂	15	87.5-90	64 mm.
3 ♀ ♀	14-15	85-87	61-62 mm.

It is very difficult to be sure of the racial identity of Tree-Pipits, but on the whole—especially judging by the beaks—it seems safest to consider these the typical race.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Fairly common. Met with in loose flocks feeding on the ground in chili and *tooar* fields.

Anthus hodgsoni ssp.? The Indian Tree-Pipit.

Specimens collected: 686 ♀ 20-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (4,500'—Kemman-gūndi); *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♀ 17-12-32, ♀ 21-12-32, ♀ 28-12-32, ♀ 29-12-32, M17(G) o? 19-9-34 (5,000'—Honnametti).
Sight records omitted.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♀ ♀	14-15.5	82.5-84	60.5-62 mm.

These birds are all rather intermediate in character though they seem, if anything, rather nearer to *A. h. berezowskii*.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Earliest date 19 September. Met with in the hills above ca. 3,500' in loose parties of 5 or 6, feeding on the ground in coffee and cardamom plantations. Unlike *A. t. trivialis* I do not seem to have come across it outside evergreen biotope or in the 'plains' or plateau country of the State.

Anthus similis similis Jerdon. The Rufous Rock-Pipit.

Specimens collected: 379 ♂ 19-12-39 Nandidrūg (4,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 45 ♂ 11-11-39 (5,500'—above Dodsampagi); 58 ♂ 11-11-39, 63 o? 12-11-39 (5,500'—Honnametti); M109(H) ♀ 24-5-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi).
Elsewhere noted: Bābābūdan Hills 5,000' (above Kemmangūndi).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂ ♂	19-21	94-95.5	75.5-79 mm.
1 juv.	—	91	75 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common, but frequent. Single birds or scattered pairs observed on grassy hilltops with rocky outcrops—not below ca. 3,500' elevation!

Anthus rufulus rufulus Vieillot. The Indian Pipit.

Specimens collected: 151 ♂, 152 ♂ 23-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 190 ♂ 28-11-39, 203 ♂ 30-11-39, 230 ♀ 1-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 259 ♂ 4-12-39 Karāpūr (2,500'); 483 ♂ 28-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); 650 ♂, 651 ♂ 16-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000'); 702 ♂, 21-1-40, 722 ♂ 23-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (4,500'-5,000'—Kemman-gūndi). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M10 (H) o? 8-5-34, M28 (H) ♂, M37(H) ♂ 11-5-34 (5,000'—Honnametti); M68-69(H) ♂ ♀ 15-5-43 (4,000'—Shenepenhālla); M80(H) ♂ 18-5-34 (4,000'—Bellāji); M110(H) ♂ 24-5-34, M117-118(H) ♀ ♀ 25-5-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi).

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
15 ♂ ♂	15.5-17.5	80.5-88.5	56-62 mm.
4 ♀ ♀	15-17	78.5-82	54-57 mm.

I have already been into the question of the races of this species at some length in the Travancore Survey (*J.B.N.H.S.*, xxxviii, pp. 765-766). The Mysore series, though variable and containing one or two dark birds, may certainly be taken as *A. r. rufulus*. The Biligirirangan birds are so worn that it is unsafe to be positive about their race: they do however seem rather dark, and fresh

specimens might show that they would better be grouped with *malayensis*.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Affects open grass and stony country, hill as well as plain, and fallow cultivation.

A number of males from about the end of December onward showed marked development in their testes—largest 8×6 mm. (16 January). There are, unfortunately, no particulars of the gonads of the Biligiri specimens all collected in May.

Anthus campestris griseus Nicoll. The Eastern Tawny Pipit.

Specimens collected: 502 ♀ 29-12-39 Thöndēbhāvi (2,500').

[Measurements: 1 ♀ Bill 17, Wing 88, Tail 68 mm.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. A loose party was met with in open, sparsely scrubbed stony country.

From the body cavity (probably ruptured intestine) of the specimen were removed some cestode worms [*Anchoetaenia? globata* (Linst., 1879)], and from the eyesocket (behind eyeball!) a nematode *Oxyspirura* sp. In spite of these the bird appeared in good condition.

Anthus thermophilus Jerdon. Blyth's Pipit.

Specimens collected: 258 ♀ 4-12-39 Karāpūr (2,500'); 271 ♂? 5-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 358 ♀, 359 ♀ 16-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500').

[Measurements: 3 ♀♀ Bill 16.5-17, Wing 89.5-91.5, Tail 63.5-69 mm.]

I do not think the idea that this is a race of *campestris* can be maintained any longer.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Loose flocks in dry cultivation and fallow land.

Calandrella brachydactyla (or *acutirostris*?) Short-toed Lark.

No specimens.

A flock of about 30 was observed in open dry cultivation and fallow land about Hangala village (2,500'—below Bandipūr) 24-11-39.

Mirafra erythroptera erythroptera Jerdon. The Red-winged Bush-Lark.

Specimen collected: 594 ♂ 10-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

Sight records not reliable specifically, but besides the localities represented by specimens, *Mirafra* larks were observed at Bandipūr and in Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements: 1 ♂ Bill 14, Wing 82, Tail 56 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common. The specimen was the only one seen in this locality: it was in dry, stony, sparsely-scrubbed laterite country—Rock Bush-Quail facies. Testes 5×4 mm.

Mirafra javanica cantillans Blyth. The Singing Bush-Lark.

No specimen procured by the Survey.

I include this in the Mysore list on the authority of Major Phythian-Adams who collected a clutch of 3 eggs near Seringapatām on 25-4-1931 and shot one of the owners. I have not seen the specimen.

Mirafra affinis affinis Jerdon. The Madras Bush-Lark.

Specimens collected: 266 ♀ 4-12-39 Karāpūr (2,500'); 320 [♂] 13-12-39 Sātnūr (2,500'); 409 ♀ 21-12-39 Mākliḍrūg (2,800'); 444 ♂ 24-12-39, 477 [♂] 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); 536 [♂] 4-1-40 Nāmadachilumē (3,000'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: M73(G) ♂ 22-7-34, M100(G) ♂ 27-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, Eastern base).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂♂	15.5-17	84-88	45-49 mm.
1 ♀	16	81.5	44 mm.
1 ♀ juv.	—	76	39.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common but frequent, in small numbers, in open stony sparsely scrubbed country. Unfortunately I have no special notes concerning its local distribution, but it is perhaps not without some significance that the only example of *erythroptera* procured in Mysore was on laterite soil, whereas

all the specimens of *affinis* were on the normal brownish soil. This point deserves further observation and scrutiny in the field.

Embedded in the thigh muscles of No. 444 was found a larva of an Acanthocephalan worm (?*Centrorhynchus* sp.).

The testes of this specimen (24 December) measured 5×4 mm.

Galerida malabarica (Scopoli). The Malabar Crested Lark.

Specimens collected: 253-257 ♂♂♀ 4-12-39 Karāpūr (2,500'); 679 ♂ 20-1-40 Bābābūdan Hills (5,000'—above Kemmangūndi); 737 ♂ 26-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♂ 21-12-32, M11(H) ♂ 8-5-34 (5,000'—Honnametti); M112(H) o? juv. 24-5-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi); M4(G) ♂ 10-10-34, 31-33 ♂♀ 9-11-39, 42-44 ♀♀ 10-11-39 (4,000'—Bellāji).

Elsewhere noted: Āgūmbē (on denuded grassy patch—old village site; deciduous facies of evergreen biotope).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
12 ♂♂	16-18	92-105	49-57.5 mm.
5 ♀♀	16-17	91-94	46-52 mm.
1 o? juv.	—	90.5	48.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Met with in small parties and loose scattered flocks of up to 30 birds or so, on grass-covered hill slopes with outcrops of sheet rock. Also in the low country about cultivation in forest clearings. Its call notes (song) are rather like those of *Galerida cristata*. Almost all the Survey specimens had enlarged gonads (testes 4×3 to 6×4 mm.; ovaries granular) and the pair 255 and 256 (testes 7×5 ; largest ovum 3 mm.) were certainly ready to breed (4 December).

Ammomanes phœnicura phœnicura (Franklin). The Indian Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark.

Specimens collected: 311 ♂ 10-12-39 Māndya (2,200'); 410 ♂, 411 ♀ 22-12-39 Mākliḍrūg (2,800'); 544 ♀, 545 ♂ 6-1-40 Marikānivē (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	16.5-18	106.5-111.5	60.5-63.5 mm.
2 ♀♀	15.5-16	102.5-103.5	58-59 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common. Confined to deciduous biotope. Typical habitat: Open, stony, sparsely scrubbed country—almost semi desert—and about ploughed and fallow fields.

At Māndya, originally country such as its typical habitat but now transformed into a fertile cultivated tract due to irrigation by the Irwin Canal system, this lark still persists as a relic of pre-canal days.

All the specimens showed gonadal maturity. In No. 545 (6 January) the testes measured 7×4 mm., and the ovary of its pair (544) was conspicuously granular. The birds were obviously preparing to breed.

Eremopteryx grisea grisea (Scopoli). The Ashy-crowned Finch-Lark.

Specimens collected: 224 ♂, 225 ♀ 1-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 413 ♀, 414 ♂ 22-12-39 Mākliḍrūg (2,800').

Elsewhere noted: Hangala village (near Bāndipūr), Begūr, Hiriyūr, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	11-12	77-77.5	42-43.5 mm.
2 ♀♀	11-12	74.5-78.5	41-43.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Confined to deciduous biotope. Typical habitat: Open, dry, sparsely scrubbed country and fallow land. Usually seen in pairs or small scattered parties.

Gonads of both the pairs were mature. Testes 6×4 and 5×4 mm.; ovaries granular with largest follicles over 2 mm.

Major Phythian-Adams has c/2 and c/2 taken near Gūndlūpet, 11-9-27 and 3-3-28.

Zosterops paiebroza occidentis Ticehurst. The White-eye.

Specimens collected: 531 ♂ 2-1-40 Nāmadachilumē (3,000'); 845 ♀ 7-2-40 Āgūmbē (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 27 ♀, 28 ♂ 9-11-39, M113(H) ♂ 25-5-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi); ♀ 30-12-32, M50-51(H) ♀♀ 12-5-34, M31(G) ♀ 29-9-34 (5,000'—Honnametti); M88(H) ♂ 18-5-34, (4,000'—Anāribetta); M41(G) ♂ 27-10-34 (4,000'—Bellāji).

Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr, Saklēshpūr, Bābābūdan Hills (Kemmanḡndi 4,500'; Jāgar Valley 2,500'), Jōg.

[Nos. 845 and 531 certainly cannot be distinguished from *Z. p. occidentis* either in colour or size. They measure

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	12.5	57	39 mm.
1 ♀	13	55	37 mm.

The remainder of this series—all from the *Biligirirangan*s—can only be considered as intermediates having the colour of *occidentis* on the upper parts but being rather darker on the breast and flanks below, i.e. there resembling *nilgiriensis*.

Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂♂	13	56.5-57.5	39-41.5 mm.
6 ♀♀	12-13	55-57	37-41 mm.

All are at once distinguished by their larger beaks from *sālimalii* of the Eastern Ghāts.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. In small parties and sometimes flocks of over 50 among the foliage and blossoms of trees in both evergreen and deciduous biotopes. *Loranthus* flowers and the white brush-like blooms of *Eucalyptus (robusta?)*, wherever growing, invariably attract the birds.

The 4 Survey specimens (9 Novem. to 7 Feb.) had fairly well developed gonads. On the latter date, the largest ovum of No. 845 was over 4 mm. in diameter and her distended oviduct indicated that eggs had been laid.

Cinnyris lotenia (Linn.) Loten's Sunbird.

Specimens collected: *Biligirirangan Hills*: 22 ♂ 8-11-39 (4,000'—Bedagūli); M87(H) ♂ juv. 18-5-34 (4,000'—Anāribetta); M22(G) ♀ 17-10-34 (4,000'—Edbūthi); M33(G) ♂, M36(G) ♂ 22-9-34 (2,000'—Satyaṃgala).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂ ad.	27-29	56-60.5	36-40 mm.
1 ♀ ad.	26	54	32.5 mm.
1 ♂ juv.	—	53.5	31 mm.—H. W.]

Not uncommon in wooded country, principally in the intermediate zone, but completely replaced by *C. minima* above ca. 4,000' elevation.

Cinnyris asiatica asiatica (Lath.). The Indian Purple Sunbird.

Specimens collected: 86 ♂ 17-11-39, 95 ♂ juv. 18-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 426 ♂ 23-12-39 Mākliḡrūg (2,800'); 774 ♂ 30-1-40 Settihālli (2,500'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M68(G) ♂ 21-7-34, M75(G) ♂ 22-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti, Eastern base).

Elsewhere noted: Nāmadachilumē, Marikānivē, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂♂ ad.	20-22	55.5-59	33-35 mm.
1 ♂ juv.	—	56.5	33 mm.

The juvenile has the upper parts darker than the few other juveniles I have seen of the typical race.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to deciduous biotope where it affects secondary jungle, wooded cultivated country, gardens and compounds.

No. 774 (30 January) in full breeding dress, had testes 6×4 mm.

Cinnyris minima Sykes. The Small Sunbird.

Specimens collected: 740 ♂ 26-1-40 Settihälli (2,500'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: 51 ♂ 11-11-39, M50(H) ♂ 10-4-34 (4-4,500'—Dodsampagi); 56 ♂, 57 ♀ 11-11-39 (5,000-5,500'—Honnametti); M86(H) o? juv. 18-5-34 (4,000'—Anaribetta) and 3 others (M) without particulars (2 juveniles, 1 adult).

Elsewhere noted: Saklëshpür, Bábábüdan Hills (Kemngüdi 4,500'; Jägar valley 2,500'), Ägümbë, Jög.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂ ♂	14.5-17	48-49.5	27.5-31 mm.
1 ♀	14.5	46	26
3 ♂ ♂ juv.	—	46.5-49	26 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to evergreen biotope and found up to the highest *sholas*.

Cinnyris zeylonica (Linn). The Purple-rumped Sunbird.

Specimens collected: 141 ♂ 22-11-39 Bandipür (Hangala ca. 2,800'); 219 ♀ 11-12-39 Antarsäntë (2,500'); 416 ♂ 22-12-39 Mäklidrüg (2,800').

Elsewhere noted: Saklëshpür (in deciduous facies).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂ ♂	18	58	35-36.5 mm.
1 ♀	18	56	35 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Confined to deciduous biotope, mostly on the plateau. Affects scrub and light secondary jungle, also dry cultivated country with tamarind and babool trees, and cactus hedges and brakes.

The testes of both the ♂ specimens were enlarged to 5×3 and 3×2 mm. respectively.

Arachnothera longirostra longirostra (Latham). The Little Spider Hunter.

Specimens collected: 655 ♂ 17-1-40 Saklëshpür (3,000'); 742 ♂, 743 ♀ 26-1-40 Settihälli (2,500').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂ ♂	34-37	66.5-67.5	40.5-41.5 mm.
1 ♀	32	59.5	38.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Confined to evergreen biotope. Partial to the moist-inter belt. Blossoming *Loranthus* clumps within its usual habitat are regularly visited for the nectar, and I have repeatedly found pollen adhering to the bills of specimens.

The gonads of all the three specimens were mature and the birds were obviously ready to breed shortly (testes 6×5 and 7×4 mm.; ovary conspicuously granular).

Dicaeum concolor concolor Jerdon. The Nilgiri Flowerpecker.

Specimens collected: *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♀ 22-12-32 (4,000'—Edbüthi); M2(G) n? 9-10-34, M6-7(H) ♂ ♀ 7-5-34 (5,000'—Honnametti).

Not met with by the Survey.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	13	52	— mm.
2 ♀ ♀	13-13.5	49-51.5	25 mm.—H. W.]

Possibly overlooked in the other Mysore hills where, as in the Biligiris, it doubtless occurs between 4,000' and 5,000' elevation.

Dicaeum erythrorhynchos erythrorhynchos (Latham). Tickell's Flowerpecker.

Specimens collected: 102 ♂ 18-11-39 Bandipür (3,300'); 274 ♀ 5-12-39 Antarsäntë (2,500'); 521 ♂ 1-1-40 Nämädachilumë (3,000'); *Biligirirangan Hills*:

M74(G) ♂ 22-7-34, M78(G) ♀ 23-7-34 (3,000'—Udahatti, Eastern (deciduous base).

Elsewhere noted: Shimsha, Sivāsāmūdrām, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	11-12.5	50-52	24-27 mm.
2 ♀♀	12	48-50	23-25 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Confined to deciduous biotope, chiefly in the low country (plateau). It affects secondary jungle, forest plantations and groves of trees and is narrowly symbiotic with the tree-parasites *Loranthus* and *Viscum* of which it is undoubtedly the most important disseminator.

Piprisoma agile agile (Tickell). The Thick-billed Flowerpecker.

Specimen collected: 773 ♂ 30-1-40 Settihālli (2,500').

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements: 1 ♂ Bill 10, Wing 65, Tail 33 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Rare. Settihālli lies in the intermediate zone.

This Flowerpecker also feeds very extensively on *Loranthus* and *Viscum* berries and is largely responsible for the dissemination of their seeds.

Pitta brachyura (Linn.). The Indian Pitta.

Specimens collected: 332 ♂ 13-12-39 Shimsha (2,500'); 618 ♂, 619 ♀ 14-1-40, 636 ♂ 15-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000').

Elsewhere noted: Nāmadachilumē, Bāndipūr, Marikānivē.

[Measurements: 4 ♂♂ Bill 22-25.5, Wing 106-110, Tail 37-40 mm.—H. W.]

Status uncertain. Not uncommon in deciduous biotope in the low or plateau country. Affects scrub and secondary jungle and is fond of clearings overgrown with *Lantana* thickets.

Picus xanthopygæus (Gray). The Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 103 ♂ 18-11-39 Bāndipūr (3,300'); *Bilgīrirangan Hills*: M46(G) ♀ 24-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala); M62(G) ♂ 20-7-34, M34(G) ♀ 14-7-34 (3,000'—Udahatti, Eastern base (deciduous)).

Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	32-34.5	123.5-132	82-86 mm.
2 ♀♀	31-31.5	125.5-126	78-81.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not common. Confined to deciduous biotope. Affects secondary jungle and forest plantations.

Picus chlorolophus chlorigaster Jerdon. The Small Indian Yellow-naped Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 239 ♂, 240 ♀, 2-12-39 Manchgowdanhalli (2,500'); 277 ♀ 5-12-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 616 ♂ 13-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000').

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	27.5-28	124-127	81-83 mm.
2 ♀♀	26-27.5	125-128	83-84 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Found principally in the intermediate zone from fringe to fringe, usually in pairs. Preferential habitat: Teak and bamboo forest.

Stomachs of 2 specimens contained larvae of *Hapalia machaeralis* (Pyralidae) and larvae, pupae and adults of *Cremastogaster* ants (Formicidae). The former is an important defoliator of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) and causes enormous damage in teak plantations.

The gonads of all except No. 239 were mature, and the birds were evidently about to breed (testes 11×7; largest ova 2 mm.).

Dryobates mahrattensis mahrattensis (Latham). The Southern Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 516 ♂, 517 ♀ 1-1-40, 524 ♀ 2-1-40, Nāmadachilumē (3,000'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: ♀ 29-12-32, ♀ 31-12-32 (4,000'—Dodsampagi); M14(G) ♀ 9-7-34, M48(G) ♀ 18-7-34, also 1 ♀ juv. (3,000'—Udahatti, E. base).
Elsewhere noted: Bandipūr.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	24.5	101	58 mm.
6 ♀♀	21-23.5	98.5-103	54-61.5 mm.
1 ♀ juv.	—	99	58 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not uncommon. Confined to deciduous biotope. Affects secondary jungle entering the fringe of the dry-inter belt. Met with singly or in pairs, frequently as a component of the mixed hunting parties of insectivorous birds.

Gonads of the pair of 1 January were maturing: testes 5×3 mm.; ovary granular.

Dryobates hardwickii hardwickii (Jerdon). The South Indian Pigmy Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 77 ♀ 15-11-39; 88 ♂ 17-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 204 ♀ 30-11-39 Antarsāntē (2,500'); 351 ♀ 15-12-39 Devarbetta Hills (3,200'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: [♂] 31-12-32 (4,000'—Dodsampagi); M53(H) ♂ 13-4-34 (4,000'—Bellāji); M16(G) ♀ 19-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala); M49(G) ♀ 18-7-34, M64(G) ♂ 20-7-34 (3,000'—Udahatti, E. base).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	14.5-15	73-78	33-38 mm.
5 ♀♀	14-15.5	75-79	33.5-37.5 mm.

These birds are very distinct from the good specimens of *D. h. cinereigula* obtained by the Travancore Survey.—H. W.]

Resident. Not uncommon. Confined to deciduous biotope. Affects secondary and thin tree and bush jungle. Usually pairs in the mixed hunting parties.

Micropternus brachyurus jerdoni (Malherbe). The Rufous Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 165 ♀, 166 ♂ 24-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 182 ♀ 28-11-39, 248 ♂ 3-12-39 Antarsāntē (Manchgowdanhalli 2,500'); 784-786 ♀♂♀ 31-1-40 Settihālli (2,500').

Elsewhere noted: Bedagūli (Biligiris), Maddūr (near Gündlūpet).

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	27-30	124-134	61-65 mm.
4 ♀♀	27.5-30	125-127.5	60-64.5 mm.

These birds all exhibit the slightly larger range of measurements which one finds in this woodpecker in southern India north of the Nilgiris as explained in the Eastern Ghāts Survey (*J.B.N.H.S.*, xxxvii, p. 37) but I have so far hardly considered it worthwhile separating South Indian birds into two races. All birds have the chocolate and white squamation on the throat.—H. W.]

Resident. Fairly common. Confined to deciduous biotope. Affects secondary jungle, especially bamboo facies, and teak and other forest plantations. Stomachs contained 2 species of black ants (*Cremastogaster*) exclusively.

The gonads of specimens collected on 31 January (Settihālli) were maturing: testes 4×3 mm.; ovaries granular.

Brachypternus benghalensis puncticollis (Malherbe). The Southern Golden-backed Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 123 ♂ 20-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 394 ♂ 20-12-39, 448 ♀ 26-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); 613 ♀ 13-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: 21 ♂ 8-11-39 (4,000'—Bedagūli); M47(G) ♂ 17-7-34, M49? (G) ♀ 23-7-34 (3,000' Udahatti, Eastern base).

Elsewhere noted: Antarsāntē, Manchgowdanhalli, Maddūr (near Gündlūpet), Settihālli.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
4 ♂♂	39-41	143-146	84-88.5 mm.
3 ♀♀	37-39	140.5-145	83-88.5 mm.

The 2 Udahatti birds seem to show traces of intergrading with *B. b. tch-minae* of Travancore.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to deciduous biotope, occasionally entering the dry-inter belt. Affects lightly wooded country, gardens and compounds, and groves of trees about cultivation. The stomach of a specimen, in addition to remains of large black ants (*Camponotus*) and grubs, contained 3 entire 'kadāve' berries (*Stephogyne parvifolia?*).

Dinopium javanense malabaricum Whistler. The Malabar Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 614 ♂ 13-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000'); 690 ♂ 20-1-40 Jāgar Valley (2,500'—Bābābūdans).
Elsewhere noted: Settihālli.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	31.5	141-142	92-95 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. More or less confined to the intermediate zone, usually to the evergreen portions of it.

Chrysocolaptes festivus (Boddaert). The Black-backed Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 447 ♂ 26-12-39 Dodballpūr (2,900'); 508 ♀ 29-12-39 Thōndēbhāvi (2,500').
Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	54	151	80 mm.
1 ♀	52.5	155	86 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Met with in dry open deciduous country about cultivation. Testes of ♂ 7×5 mm.; ovary of ♀ granular.

Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus chersonesus Kloss. Malherbe's Golden-backed Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 763 ♂, 764 ♀ 29-1-40, 780 ♂ 30-1-40, 811 ♂, 812 ♀ 2-2-40 Settihālli (2,500'); 868 ♂ 12-2-40 Jōg (2,000'). *Biligirirangan Hills*: M14(H) ♂, M30(H) ♀ 1-3-34 (4,5,000'—Honnametti); M31(H) ♀ 4-3-34 (4,000'—Dodsampagi); M20(H) ♀ 9-5-34, M106(H) ♀ 23-5-34 (4,000'—Bellāji).

Elsewhere noted: Āgūmbē.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
5 ♂♂	41.5-51.5	149.5-155.5	77-86 mm.
5 ♀♀	40.5-48	151-155	80-85 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to evergreen biotope, particularly to the moist-inter belt.

Gonads of all the Survey specimens were quiescent.

Hemicircus canente cordatus Jerdon. The Malabar Heart-spotted Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 778 ♂ 30-1-40, 815 ♀ 2-2-40 Settihālli (2,500').
Elsewhere noted: Jāgar Valley (Bābābūdans, 2,500'); Jōg.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♂	22	94	32 mm.
1 ♀	19	91	32 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Not uncommon. Typical habitat: intermediate zone, particularly the bamboo facies of this. Also partial to the neighbourhood of coffee plantations up to about 3,500' elevation.

Gonads of the specimens were maturing. Testes 4×3 mm.; ovary granular.

Macropicus javensis hodgsoni (Jerdon). The Malabar Great Black Woodpecker.

Specimens collected: 692 ♀ 20-1-40 Jāgar Valley (2,500'—Bābābūdan Hills);
746 ♀ 27-1-40 Settihālli (2,500').
Elsewhere noted: Āgūmbē, Jōg.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	58	217	160 mm.

The juvenile ♀ (No. 692) differs from the adult ♀ merely in having the black feathers of the crown lightly tipped with crimson. I do not see why this bird should not be treated as a race of *Dryopicus martius* of Europe.—H. W.]

Resident. Not uncommon. Confined to evergreen biotope. Usually met with in separated pairs. Its favourite habitat coincides with that of *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*.

Besides the metallic monosyllabic *chank*, uttered every 2 or 3 seconds three or four times in succession, it has a harsh short 'laugh' of 3 or 4 seconds' duration rather like that of the Malabar Grey Hornbill.

No. 746 (27 February) with some ovarian follicles 3 mm. in diameter was ready to breed. F. N. Betts informed me that he had found a nest with a clutch of 4 eggs in the first week of January near Somwāpet in Coorg (a few miles across the Mysore border from Saklēshpūr or Periyapatna).

Vivia innominatus avunculorum (Hartert). The Nilgiri Speckled Piculet.

Specimen collected: 691 ♀ 20-1-40 Jāgar Valley (2,500'—Bābābūdan Hills).
Elsewhere noted: Settihālli.

[Measurements :

	Bill	Wing	Tail
1 ♀	11	59	34 mm.

Here, as in the Eastern Ghāts Survey (*J.B.N.H.S.*, xxxvii, 297) I only use the name *avunculorum* in deference to the emphatically stated opinion of Hartert (*Vög. Pal. Fauna*, vol. iii, p. 937) who had presumably seen more specimens than I have had access to. I cannot personally separate the specimen from *malayorum*.—H. W.]

Resident. Perhaps less common than at first sight it appears to be since it may be quite easily overlooked. Confined to evergreen biotope. Its typical habitat appears to be identical with those of *Macropicus* and *Chrys. guttacristatus*, but with a greater sprinkling of bamboo and smaller trees.

This little woodpecker is usually seen in pairs as members of the localised hunting parties comprising *Chaplia*, *Tephrodornis sylvicola*, *Machlolophus*, *Hemicircus*, *Culicicapa*, *Phylloscopus occipitalis* and *trochiloides*, *Sitta frontalis* and other small insectivorous birds. This list ought to bring up a complete picture of its typical habitat to one who is acquainted with the field ornithology of the evergreen biotope of South-West India. The Piculets are easily lost amongst the more numerous Phylloscopi and are apt to be passed over in the restless activity that prevails. Only a careful scrutiny of the individual members of such an association will show them up as rather more broad shouldered and of the typical 'triangular' woodpecker shape. In general appearance, colouration and in some of its habits also, it resembles the Thick-billed Flowerpecker (*Piprisoma*). Its behaviour and actions are likewise strongly reminiscent of the Pigmy Woodpecker (*Dryobates hardwickii*). It creeps round the thin horizontal leafy end twigs of moderate sized trees in search of insects, frequently clinging upside down and working round them in the style of a nuthatch. I did not hear it uttering any note.

The specimen was breeding. It had a soft ovarian egg measuring 7 mm. in diameter. The greatly distended oviduct indicated that eggs had been laid.

Iynx torquilla torquilla Linn. The European Wryneck.

Specimen collected: 362 ♂ 17-12-39 Sātūr (2,500'—near Pālār River).
Elsewhere not noted.

[Measurements: 1 ♂ Bill 17, Wing 92, Tail 67.5 mm.

This is the most southerly record of the Wryneck in India since Jerdon's old statement that he obtained it at Nellore and Madras.—H. W.]

Winter visitor. Rare. The specimen—the only met with in Mysore—was shot in a scrub-covered ravine among low hummocks and cultivation. Deciduous biotope.

Thereceryx zeylanicus subsp. The Large Green Barbet.

Specimen collected: *Biligirirangans*: M24(G) 20-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala). Not met with elsewhere in Mysore territory.

Thereceryx viridis (Bodd.). The Small Green Barbet.

Specimens collected: 66 ♀ 15-11-39, 92 ♀ 17-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 486 ♂, 487 ♀ 28-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: M2(H) ♀ 27-2-34, M8(H) ♀, M10(H) ♂ 23-2-34, M9(H) ♂ 8-5-34, M21(H) ♀ 9-5-34, M32(G) ♀ 20-10-34 (4,500-5,000'—Honnametti).

Elsewhere noted: Bedagūli (Biligiris), Karāpūr, Nāmachilumē, Jāgar Valley (Bābābūdans), Āgūmbē.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
3 ♂♂	24-26	103-110	65-68.5 mm.
7 ♀♀	24-28.5	101.5-113	60-70 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Affects both evergreen and deciduous biotopes, but is most partial to the intermediate zone. It is invariably present on the various *Fici* in fruit. Does considerable damage to coffee 'cherries' and is for that reason a minor pest in coffee plantations.

The specimens of 28 December had mature gonads and were evidently due to breed shortly. Testes 7×4 mm.; ovary granular.

Xanthoema hæmacephala indica (Lath.). The Crimson-breasted Barbet.

Specimens collected: 156 ♂ 24-11-39, 170 ♀ 25-11-39 Bandipūr (3,300'); 442 ♀ 24-12-39, 473 ♂ 27-12-39 Dodballapūr (2,900'); *Biligirirangan Hills*: M33(G) ♂ 14-7-34, M51(G) ♀ 18-7-34 (3,000'—Ūdahatti); M50(G) ♂ 25-9-34 (2,000'—Satyamangala).

Elsewhere noted: Karāpūr, Chāmūndi Hill (3,200'—Mysore City environs), Nāmachilumē, Kolār Gold Fields.

[Measurements:

	Bill	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	18-18.5	81.5-84	33.5-36 mm.
2 ♀♀	18-19	82-83	34-36.5 mm.

The 3 Biligiri birds are in moult so not measured.—H. W.]

Resident. Common. Confined to deciduous biotope. Affects wooded country and groves of trees about towns and villages, and cultivation. Invariably present on the various figs in fruit.

Gonads of the specimens of 24 and 27 December were mature (testes 10×6 mm.; ovary granular). On 3 December a bird was observed (Karāpūr) entering its nest hole in the snag of a branch ca. 15 ft. up.

Xanthoema rubricapilla malabarica (Blyth). The Crimson-throated Barbet.

Specimens collected: 610 ♂ 13-1-40, 640 ♂ 15-1-40 Saklēshpūr (3,000').

Elsewhere noted: Jāgar Valley (Bābābūdān Hills 2,500').

[Measurements: 2 ♂♂ Bill 16-17, Wing 82-83.5, Tail 36-36.5 mm.—H. W.]

Resident. Confined to evergreen biotope where it seems to be the ecological counterpart of the Crimson-breasted Barbet. Also occurs freely in the moist-inter belt.

The specimens were either breeding or ready to breed: testes 10×8 and 7×5 respectively. No. 610 was one of a pair with a nest hole in a branch ca. 20 ft. up. The pair attacked and drove off a pair of Mahratta woodpeckers from its proximity.

(To be continued)